MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet

From: Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc.
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J.T.Baker

24 Hour Emergency Telephone: 908-859-2151
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

National Response in Canada
CANUTEC: 613-996-6666

Outside U.S. and Canada
Chemtrec: 703-527-3887

NOTE: CHEMTREC, CANUTEC and National Response Center emergency numbers to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals.

All non-emergency questions should be directed to Customer Service (1-800-582-2537) for assistance.

Acetic Acid Solution

MSDS Number: A0323 --- *Effective Date: 11/27/01*

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: methane carboxylic acid; Acetic acid, 30% solution (w/v)
CAS No.: 64-19-7
Molecular Weight: 60.05
Chemical Formula: CH3COOH (30% in water)
0320

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	30%	Yes
Water	7732-18-5	70%	No

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. LIQUID AND MIST CAUSE SEVERE BURNS TO ALL BODY TISSUE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED. INHALATION MAY CAUSE LUNG AND TOOTH DAMAGE. FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.

SAF-T-DATA(tm) Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 3 - Severe (Poison)
Flammability Rating: 2 - Moderate
Reactivity Rating: 2 - Moderate
Contact Rating: 4 - Extreme (Corrosive)
Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES; CLASS B EXTINGUISHER
Storage Color Code: White (Corrosive)

Potential Health Effects

Hazard evaluation based upon pure (glacial) acetic acid. Hazards of dilute solutions may not be as severe as those of glacial acetic acid.

Inhalation:
Inhalation of concentrated vapors may cause serious damage to the lining of the nose, throat, and lungs. Breathing difficulties may occur. Neither odor nor degree of irritation are adequate to indicate vapor concentration.
Ingestion:
Swallowing can cause severe injury leading to death. Symptoms include sore throat, vomiting, and diarrhea. Ingestion of as little as 1.0 ml has resulted in perforation of the esophagus.
Skin Contact:
Contact with concentrated solution may cause serious damage to the skin. Effects may include redness, pain, skin burns. High vapor concentrations may cause skin sensitization.
Eye Contact:
Eye contact with concentrated solutions may cause severe eye damage followed by loss of sight. Exposure to vapor may cause intense watering and irritation to eyes.
Chronic Exposure:
Repeated or prolonged exposures may cause darkening of the skin, erosion of exposed front teeth, and chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.
Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:
Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

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4. First Aid Measures

Hazard evaluation based upon pure (glacial) acetic acid. Hazards of dilute solutions may not be as severe as those of glacial acetic acid.
Inhalation:
Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.
Ingestion:
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! Give large quantities of water or milk if available. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin Contact:
In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician.
Eye Contact:
Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:
Flash point: 39C (102F) CC
Autoignition temperature: 516C (961F)
Flammable limits in air % by volume:
lel: 4.0; uel: 19.9
Listed fire data is for Glacial Acetic Acid. Flammable Liquid and Vapor!
Explosion:
Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Reacts with most metals to produce hydrogen gas, which can form an explosive mixture with air.
Fire Extinguishing Media:
Water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.
Special Information:
In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Water diluted acid can react with metals to form hydrogen gas.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Use water spray to dilute spill to a nonflammable mixture. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures. US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

7. Handling and Storage

Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Store above 17C (63F). Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:
-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):
10 ppm (TWA).
-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):
10 ppm (TWA); 15 ppm (STEL).

Ventilation System:
A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.
Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):
If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a full facepiece respirator with organic vapor cartridge may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.
Skin Protection:
Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.
Eye Protection:
Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

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9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical data below refers to Acetic Acid Glacial.
Appearance:
Clear, colorless liquid.
Odor:
Strong, vinegar-like.
Solubility:
Infinitely soluble.
Density:
1.05
pH:
2.4 (1.0M solution)
% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):
100
Boiling Point:
118C (244F)
Melting Point:
16.6C (63F)
Vapor Density (Air=1):
2.1
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):
11 @ 20C (68F)

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):
0.97

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10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:
Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Heat and sunlight can contribute to instability.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition. May also release toxic and irritating vapors.
Hazardous Polymerization:
Will not occur.
Incompatibilities:
Acetic Acid is incompatible with chromic acid, nitric acid, ethylene glycol, perchloric acid, phosphorous trichloride, oxidizers, sodium peroxide, strong caustics, most metals (except aluminum), carbonates, hydroxides, oxides, and phosphates.
Conditions to Avoid:
Heat, flame, ignition sources, freezing, incompatibles

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11. Toxicological Information

For Acetic Acid: Oral rat LD50: 3310 mg/kg. Dermal rabbit LD50: 1.06g/Kg. Inhalation mouse LC50: 5620 ppm/1 hr. Investigated as a mutagen, reproductive effector.

--------\Cancer Lists\----------

Ingredient	---NTP Carcinogen--- Known	Anticipated	IARC Category
Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	No	No	None
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	None

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12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:
For glacial acetic acid: If released to the atmosphere, it is degraded in the vapor phase by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (estimated typical half-life of 26.7 days). If released to water, acetic acid will biodegrade readily. If released to soil, it will biodegrade readily. Standard dilution BOD water, 5-day 57.7% theoretical BOD average. Acetic acid shows no potential for biological accumulation or food chain contamination. BCF estimated < 1.
Environmental Toxicity:
For glacial acetic acid:
EC50 (wheat fumigation) = 23.3 mg/m3/2-hr, effect: leaf injury
LC50 (shrimp) = 100 - 300 mg/l/48-hr
LC50 (fathead minnow) = 88 mg/l/96-hr
This material may be toxic to aquatic life.

13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. Transport Information

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: ACETIC ACID, 30% SOLUTION
Hazard Class: 8
UN/NA: UN2790
Packing Group: III
Information reported for product/size: 19L

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: ACETIC ACID, 30% SOLUTION
Hazard Class: 8
UN/NA: UN2790
Packing Group: III
Information reported for product/size: 19L

International (Air, I.C.A.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: ACETIC ACID, 30% SOLUTION
Hazard Class: 8
UN/NA: UN2790
Packing Group: III
Information reported for product/size: 19L

15. Regulatory Information

--------\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\---------------------------------

Ingredient	TSCA	EC	Japan	Australia
Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Water (7732-18-5)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

--------\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\---------------------------------

		--Canada--		
Ingredient	Korea	DSL	NDSL	Phil.
Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Water (7732-18-5)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

--------\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 1\----------

Ingredient	-SARA 302- RQ	TPQ	------SARA 313------ List	Chemical Catg.
Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	No	No	No	No
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No	No

--------\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\----------

Ingredient	CERCLA	-RCRA- 261.33	-TSCA- 8(d)
Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	5000	No	No
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No

Chemical Weapons Convention: No TSCA 12(b): No CDTA: No
SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: Yes Fire: Yes Pressure: No
Reactivity: Yes (Mixture / Liquid)

Australian Hazchem Code: 2R
Poison Schedule: S5
WHMIS:
This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

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16. Other Information

NFPA Ratings: Health: **3** Flammability: **1** Reactivity: **0**
Label Hazard Warning:
POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. LIQUID AND MIST CAUSE SEVERE BURNS TO ALL BODY TISSUE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED. INHALATION MAY CAUSE LUNG AND TOOTH DAMAGE. FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.
Label Precautions:
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapor or mist.
Keep container closed.
Use only with adequate ventilation.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.
Label First Aid:
In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. In all cases call a physician.
Product Use:
Laboratory Reagent.
Revision Information:
MSDS Section(s) changed since last revision of document include: 1, 3, 16.
Disclaimer: